

European News.

By Atlantic Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 30.—The following is received from Madrid:—Jose de La Concha is at the head of the Government at the Capital, and Manuel de La Concha in command of an army in the field have pronounced for the revolution. The people of Madrid and the army garrisoning the city have followed their example. A statute of the Queen had been dragged through the streets of Madrid by the rebels. Pavia of the royal army who had been marshalling his forces for several days has been utterly defeated by the insurgents in the Province of Ciudad Real; his army is dispersed, and himself a fugitive. Marshal Serrano, of the rebel army, is marching on the capital unopposed. Gen. Pavia has arrived; he was badly wounded in his battle with the revolutionary forces. The Royal Army have been removed from the public buildings throughout the city by the soldiers. The citizens everywhere fraternize with the army. The buildings in several quarters of the city are illuminated.

LONDON, Oct. 1.—Madrid is quiet. No measures have yet been taken looking to the future of the country beyond denouncing the plan for a republic, nor will there be until the arrival at the capital of Gens. Prim and Serrano. The battle between Pavia and Serrano occurred at Alcala, near Cordova, and was very short; there were but few losses. The ancient rights of the House of Savoy to the throne of Spain are beginning to be discussed, and the Duke of Aosta, the second son of King Victor Emmanuel, is talked of as an available candidate.

A passenger train on the London and North-western Railway ran off the track to-day near Rugby. Four persons were killed and several are reported severely injured. The accident was caused by a broken rail.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—La France to-day discusses the prospects of Spain, and predicts that the present revolution there will be followed by a violent civil war.

The *Moniteur* of this morning gives the following account of the late movements of the Spanish court: Her Majesty the Queen of Spain and the members of the royal family who were with her at San Sebastian, crossed the French frontier on the 30th ult. They immediately proceeded to Biarritz, where the Queen had an interview with the Emperor Napoleon and the Empress Eugenie. After a brief delay the Queen and family left Biarritz for the castle of Pau, which has been assigned to her most Catholic majesty as a residence during her sojourn in France.

MADRID, Oct. 1.—The Provisional Junta has issued a proclamation calling out the national militia.

MADRID, Oct. 1, p.m.—The Marquis of Novalises died in this city this morning of his wounds. Gen. Colonge, while preparing to fly to France, was arrested and handed over to the Revolutionary Junta at Burgos. The city of Madrid is perfectly quiet. Gens. Prim and Serrano have not yet arrived here.

PARIS, Oct. 1.—The Bourse is buoyant and rents are rising.

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, Oct. 1.—While the Viceroy of Egypt was visiting an illumination in a narrow street in Cairo, an attempt was made to assassinate him by dropping a steel ball armed with sharp barbs upon his head. The Viceroy escaped uninjured, the perpetrator is unknown.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—An explosion occurred yesterday in a colliery at Rhiwabon, Wales; eleven persons were killed and many injured.

MADRID, Oct. 2.—Proclamations will soon be issued for elections to be held throughout the Kingdom to choose members of a definitive Junta, and delegates to a Constituent Assembly to meet at an early day in Madrid. The leaders of the revolution are acting together in perfect accord. The elections for members of the new Junta are in progress. Perfect order is maintained.

LONDON, Oct. 2.—The American Chamber of Commerce of Liverpool will give a banquet to Reverdy Johnson, the American Minister, and Lord Stanley, the English Minister for Foreign Affairs, on the 22nd of October.

LONDON, Oct. 4.—A contract for the construction of the underground railroad in New York has been concluded with the English engineers who built the underground railway in this city, and they expect to enter upon the work at an early day. Mr. W. B. Duncan, who sailed from Liverpool on the steamer *Sofia* yesterday, took out the contract for the approval of the board of directors.

The rumour is current that the success of the revolution in Spain has had the effect of inducing France to make some important concessions to Italy. It is known that the Prime Minister, Menabrea, is expected in Paris, and the supposition is, that he comes to conduct the negotiations rendered necessary by the alleged change in the policy of France.

MADRID, Oct. 3.—Marshal Serrano, accompanied by seven generals of the army, entered Madrid in triumph. Great preparations were made for his reception. The streets and buildings, public and private, were superbly decorated. A large civic and military procession escorted the generals through the city. The houses, sidewalks, and public squares along the route of the procession were crowded with citizens, who received Marshal Serrano and the generals with wild enthusiasm. The procession was followed by a parade and review of the National Guard. This was a great patriotic display, and was made the occasion of striking manifestations of the popular will. The troops carried side by side with their flags, banners on which were inscribed "Down with the Bourbons!" "Sovereignty of the people!" "Religious Liberty!" "Free Education!" and other mottoes of similar character. At the termination of the review Marshal Serrano made a patriotic address to the immense multitude of citizens and soldiers, in the course of which he announced that he had united with General Prim in calling Marshal Espartaco, the Duke of Victoria, to the head of the State. The formation of a new Cabinet has been completed as follows:—Marshal Serrano, President; Castiella, Minister of Commerce; Topete, Minister of Marine;

Aguirre, Minister of Justice; Gen. Prim, Minister of War; Olazago, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and Mader, Minister of Finance. Manuel de La Concha has been arrested.

PARIS, Oct. 5.—Queen Isabella has issued a protest against the revolution in Spain. The document argues that the force used by the rebels to depose the Queen does not injure her rights to the throne of Spain, and declares that the acts of a Junta established by violence are not binding on the people.

LONDON, Oct. 5.—The new deep sea submarine telegraph direct from Malta to Alexandria, Egypt, was successfully completed on Saturday afternoon.

BRITISH SUMMARY.

Mr. Jacob Bright, M. P., has become an Oddfellow.

A Roman Catholic Cathedral for the diocese of Westminster is said to be in contemplation: It will be erected near Buckingham Palace.

The Liverpool Town Council have resolved to borrow an additional sum of £150,000 for the purpose of improving the public parks.

Messrs. Macmillan's long-expected edition of Mr. Bright's speeches, edited by Professor James E. Thorold Rogers, was published on Monday.

The official return of pauperism and receipts of relief at the end of June shows an increase of above four per cent. in England and Wales compared with the corresponding period last year.

The late Mr. Higgins, of the *Pall Mall Gazette* was probably the tallest man in London. He was six feet seven, finely proportioned, tall, and handsome in countenance.

Mr. Gladstone has had an attack of English cholera, and his advisers insist that he must rest entirely from political excitement for as long a period as possible.

Reports from southern and western Irish counties say that the present weather has put it beyond doubt that the "poor man's harvest" in the remote districts will be as favorable as the harvest in Ireland generally.

THE ALABAMA QUESTION.—The Leeds and Liverpool papers announce, apparently on semi-official authority, the probable speedy termination of the Alabama difficulty, and that Mr. Beveridge Johnson has full authority to deal with the question.

The manufacturers and operatives of the Staffordshire Potteries have just formed a court of conciliation and arbitration for the settlement of disputes in the pottery trade, consisting of ten employers and ten workmen.

M. Le Comptz has lately brought from the Falkland Islands, and placed in the Zoological Gardens, London, a sea bear, an Antarctic duck, a pair of Upland geese, and one Kelp goose (new to the Gardens), and two falcons.

BARON ROTHSCHILD has gone to look at his new purchase, the famous Chateau Lafite, whose vines this year are expected to produce a finer crop than has been known since 1811. The value of the growth of 1868 is estimated at £10,000 sterling.

CURIOUS NAMES TURN UP in the London papers. At the meeting of cab proprietors last week, Goodchuck and Mr. Wellbeloved were the names of two of the speakers, and at one of the police courts Mr. Lear Speckeler was charged with stealing a bottle of wine.

The building trades of the Nottingham district have resolved to establish a Board of Arbitration and Conciliation, and representatives have been appointed from the working carpenters and their employers. It is stated that the employed took action in bringing about this result.

ON Wednesday last, an old woman named Margaret Cunningham died at her residence at Ballymagough, near Killeek, at the extreme age of 118 years. She enjoyed the best health during her lifetime, and till within the last ten days she was able to perform all the necessary household business.

DIRECTIONS have been issued for the return to England during the present year of all the muzzle-loading arms and the ammunition for the same now in use or in store at all the foreign stations. The rifles will, on their arrival, be converted into breech-loaders on the Snider principle.

DEADLY WEEK, two faithful wives, with their husbands, have been overtaken at Chester, by their respective husbands and are claimed. Three women are at present confined at Marseilles on the charge of poisoning their husbands to be able to get married to other men.

THE QUEEN OF SPAIN is taken up with another inspired nun, who is said to have miraculous powers, and is likely to assume considerable influence over the Royal mind.

BOY KILLED AT PORT STANLEY.—The London *Prototype* says: An accident occurred on Monday night at Port Stanley by which a boy, George Haine, about ten years of age, lost his life. He was trying to get on the cars when the train attached to the "M. Anderson" was shunting in the yard; he lost his footing, fell upon the track, and both of his legs were cut off by the train. He lingered in great agony until Tuesday morning, when he expired.

NATIONALITY OF THE PAPAL ZOUAVES.—The following statement shows the nationalities of the members of the motley corps of Papal Zouaves about the beginning of the present year: 14, Holland; 1,016, France; 1,301, Belgium; 699, Italy; 182, viz., 157 Romans; 14 Neapolitans; 12, Modena; 6, Tuscans; British, 161; viz., 101 Irish; 50 English; 10 Scotch; Canada, 134; Germany, 116; viz., 87 Prussians; 52 other parts; 7 Austrians; the Peninsula, 38; viz., 32 Spaniards; 6 Portuguese; Switzerland, 32; United States of America, 17; Poland, 12; Malta, 3; Russia, 2; Africa, 1; Czechenia, 1; India, 1; Persia, 1; Mexico, 1; Australia, 1. Total, 4,582.

MR. BURTON was hanged as an accomplice in the murder of Pres. Lincoln. Butler who ought to know, says that she was murdered. The testimony on which she was convicted was that four men, Baker, of Montgomery, Cleaver and Conover—precious scoundrels. Baker is now dead, Montgomery is now in prison for embezzlement. Cleaver has been convicted of an infamous offence, while Conover is serving out a term in the penitentiary. Preston King, who prevented Mrs. Burrat's daughter from seeing the President in behalf of her mother committed suicide by drowning in the North River, while Lane, who supported King in his conduct towards Miss Lincoln, did not live. Her son was tried for the same offence but the charge was abandoned. Comment is unnecessary.

TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

NORTHERN RAILWAY.

NEWARK—GOING SOUTH.

Express 8.50 A.M.
Mail 7.30 P.M.

GOING NORTH.

Mail 8.50 A.M.
Express 5.30 P.M.

TORONTO.

Arrive 10.35 A.M.; 9.10 P.M.
Depart 7.00 A.M.; 3.40 P.M.

* Trains leave Brock Street Station ten minutes later.

GRAND TRUNK WEST.

Depart 7.30 A.M.; 12.15 P.M.; 3.45 P.M.
Arrive 6.15 A.M.; 11.50 A.M.; 5.00 P.M.

GRAND TRUNK EAST.

Depart 5.37 A.M.; 12.01 P.M.; 4.07 P.M.
Arrive 12.07 P.M.; 1.07 P.M.; 10.20 P.M.

GREAT WESTERN.

Depart 7.00 A.M.; 12.35 P.M.; 3.25 P.M.
Arrive 9.25 A.M.; 11.00 P.M.; 4.55 P.M.

* Trains leave Union Station five minutes later.

POST OFFICE, NEWMARKET.

Mails made up for Toronto and Letters going West, daily, at 8.15, a.m.

Mails made up for the North, daily, at 8.10, a.m.

Mails made up for the South and way Stations, daily, at 6.40, p.m.

Mails made up for Sharon, Holt, Mount Albert, Queensville, Ravenshoe, Keswick, Georgia, Pefferlaw, Wilfrid, and Beaverton, daily, after the arrival of the morning Cars from Toronto.

Mails made up for Pide Orchard, Hartman, Ballantyne, Hamiltown, Lemoville, Ringwood, Vivian, and Stouffville, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at 1, p.m.

Mails made for the Old Countries, on Thursdays and Saturdays, at 3.15, a.m.

* Registered Letters are expected to be mailed one half hour sooner.

A. FYPE, Asst. P.M.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Newmarket Drug Store—J. Hackett.

John Bentley, Chemist and Druggist.

Aspray—David Clark.

Notice—John Dalrym.

Valuable Property in Lemoville for sale.

Iron Warehouse—Sykes & Elvidge.

THE NEWMARKET COURIER.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1868.

UPPER CANADA COLLEGE AND THE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

We have received a pamphlet, compiled by the Association of Grammar School Masters of Ontario, considering the position of Upper Canada College in relation to the grammar schools, and of a truth some of the facts as there set forth are of a startling character. We had always a sort of vague, ill-defined idea that the college was an institution created and fostered purely in the interest of Toronto; but then, being well accustomed to the centralizing selfishness of that city, we were not surprised at its grasping the chief of the fat things. Still, we imagined that the college was founded in some form of honesty, and were but little prepared to discover that it was established, and is supported, out of the wholesale spoilation of the grammar school endowment. That this is the case is amply and simply demonstrated in the pamphlet before us, taking the allegations set up as correct. The college now stands on the property allotted to the Toronto grammar school, while the latter languishes in a building inferior to Principal Cockburn's stable. Out of the grant of 250,000 acres of land for grammar school purposes, 64,000 acres of the very best have, in defiance of law and right, devoted to the use of the college, and hundreds of thousands of dollars of the grammar school funds have been illegally used in carrying on this college, simply for the benefit of the people of Toronto, while at present there is annually spent out of the same funds, in paying high salaries to the masters of the college, a sum sufficient to apportion \$150 to every grammar school in the Province. We have not a word to say against the maintenance of a high class school like the college in Toronto; nor do we deem it necessary or advisable to discuss here the manner of its administration, or the means of its support, except that we may say, that as its establishment would principally redound to the advantage of Toronto, that city of right should assume the weightier portion of the burden. It is doubtless desirable that there should exist in the capital of Ontario some means of obtaining a higher class of education previous to the University; but let the cost come from the proper quarter, and not from a large deduction from the already scanty funds of the county grammar schools. It is on the latter the country depends to secure a better class of education for the rising youth, and it is intolerable that the funds so wisely set apart for this useful and most needful purpose should be applied in educating the children of the wealthy citizens of Toronto—in paying Mr. Cockburn upwards of \$3,000 a year, with half a dozen assistants at \$1,400 each—with splendid buildings and boarding-houses to boot, when they have less right to have the money spent upon them than we have to have the same eight or twenty thousand dollars a year spent on our school in Newmarket. We cannot well discuss the matter at length here—it is far too grave a subject to end in mere newspaper controversy, and must form the subject of Parliamentary enquiry. The only proper way we can see of treating the question is, to have it submitted to a commission appointed by the Legislature. The college,

as constituted, has more than once been denounced on the floor of the House as unnecessary and illegal; but the power of Toronto over-rode justice. But now we are in better times, and believe, if it is found as alleged that Upper Canada College is unlawfully maintained, and in a most wasteful manner, out of the money and property belonging to the grammar schools, that right will be done. When the House meets we shall go further into this matter, and strive to impress on our representatives the importance of taking thorough action between the college and the schools during the ensuing season. We are well aware that the interest of Toronto, through its large resident representation, is extremely powerful; yet we cannot fail to believe that when the subject is fully discussed, the Legislature and its real learning-bearing, a commission will be appointed to sift the whole matter and report to the House; when, if such a state of things are eliminated as are set forth in the pamphlet before us, a great change must perforce be made. The funds originally intended for the sustentation of the grammar schools has for a long time been diverted to the maintenance of the college, and on a needlessly expensive scale, to the great detriment of the general educational interests of the country, and it is full time this injustice should be abated.

THE PRACTISE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW.

The present age is one not only fruitful in inventions, but is also noted for the liberality of idea which is rapidly permeating through the minds of the thinking and acting men, as well in other countries and empires as under our own constitutionally-formed government. Under our own mild laws, the liberty of the subject, he ever so mean, is guarded with the most scrupulous care, so much so that a man charged with crime is so hedged round with the wall of defence the presumption of his innocence affords, that less than justice is often done in the final result of his trial. It is better, perhaps, that ten guilty should escape than one innocent man suffer. However, that is not exactly the question we would discuss here, but rather the immunity from any trial whatever, which many criminals enjoy under the present state of our international relations. We are speaking now more particularly on the position of Canada and the States in this matter; and for a text will take, as an example of the extreme insufficiency of the provisions of the subsisting treaty between the two countries, the escape of the express robbers—Morton, Moore, Thompson and others—whose extradition was recently attempted by the authorities of the United States. The crime was of great magnitude, and its commission fully admitted by one of the criminals; yet these men were allowed to go free, because, under the provisions of the treaty, a robber can only be extradited if the crime (robbery) was attended with violence. With the law in its present shape, no other course could be taken by our authorities but to discharge the prisoners. Still, we look upon it as a melancholy state of things, that a man should be allowed to commit any crime whatever here, and fly to the States for a sure refuge, and vice versa. We can understand and appreciate the reasoning and feelings which make our statesmen even refuse to extend the provisions of the present treaty so as in any way to reach mere political offenders, and believe that the right of asylum to them should never be violated. But we are most strongly of opinion, so far as the ordinary crimes in the calendar are concerned, the criminal should be rendered to justice without regard to the degree of crime. The very tenacity of Great Britain as to the rights of personal liberty under her flag, has perhaps retarded, more than any other cause, the arrangement of a cosmopolitan system of laws in this behalf. We see, however, that lately a committee, struck by the Home Legislature, has been considering the subject, and report on the matter with a breadth of view and liberality of idea which will probably result in a general European treaty much more comprehensive than the provisions of the present law. So far as we are concerned we believe it to be absolutely necessary for the wellbeing of Canada and the States, that we should at once enter into a treaty which, by its provisions, will at once annul the immunity from crime which at present exists through the asylum afforded in either country to the swindler, thief and outlaw. Nor do we believe that the States would be found unwilling to treat on the basis we suggest. Considering the position of our natural relations, it is the most folly to remain contented under the present state of things. We would even go further and affirm, that as the two countries are, in such immediate contiguity, and with such close trade relations, we might, with great advantage and perfect safety, make such arrangements as would facilitate the civil judgments of the courts of either country, taking effect in the other, without the present tedious and expensive means necessary to attain this result, in proceeding which, after all, are in their nature only formal. We speak on the principal that, as neither country can desire to pretend to fraud, dishonesty or crime, every mutual aid should be given to bring the commission of either under the law of the country where it is committed.

AUCTION SALES.

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, Mr. John W. Gilroy, east hall of Lot No. 29, 3rd Con. Whit-church, has an auction sale of Farm Stock, implements, &c. Terms: under \$5, cash; over that amount, 12 months' credit on furnishing approved joint notes. Sale to commence at 10 a.m.—J. M. Patterson, Auctioneer.

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 17, Mr. Alfred Park, Lot 11, 4th Con. East Whillbury, has an auction sale of Farm Stock, implements, and about five tons of excellent Hay, together with numerous other articles. Terms: under \$5, cash; over that amount 12 months' credit, on furnishing approved joint notes. For the hay, cash. Sale to commence at 10 a.m.—W. Malloy, Auctioneer.

ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31st, at Henderson's auction rooms, in the city of Toronto, the following valuable property situate at Lemoville, being 21 acres of the north-east corner of Lot No. 8, 6th Con. township of Whitchurch, together with a rough-cast house.

* Parties getting their Sale Bills printed at the Office of the Courier, will receive a notice as above, free of charge.

Local Items.

The regular meeting of the council will take place on Monday evening next.

The *Globe* is to be enlarged and greatly improved. The first number in the new form will be out on Saturday.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.—The Tickets for the coming season are now issued, and may be had at the office of this paper, or from any of the officers.

CHANGED HANDS.—The *Aurora Banner* announced in its last issue that Mr. Matthews had disposed of the paper to Mr. E. Stephenson. We wish our new beginner prosperity.

ATTENTION is directed to the advertisement of the Newmarket Drug Store, in another column. Dr. Hackett announces the arrival of some first-class goods, well worthy of inspection.

DESTEADY.—Attention is directed to the advertisement of Dr. N. Pearson, in another column. You, who are about having a tortorier extracted will do well to read it over carefully.

PRINTING.—Concert Bills, Sale Bills, Programmes, Circulars, Cards, Note Books, and every variety of work in this line executed in the best style of the art; and at the lowest living prices, at the Courier office, opposite Forsyth's Hotel.

REV. MR. CHAMBERS preached an excellent sermon in the Wesleyan Church last Sunday evening, to a crowded congregation, on the subject of Sabbath Schools, and a collection was taken up for the same object.

IN our notice of the Mill street school we omitted to mention that in connection therewith, Mrs. Bailey superintends a class of more advanced scholars in the various branches of a good English education.

AT the North Whillbury Fall Show, held at Sutton village, on Friday, the 2nd inst., Messrs. Allen & Hendry took the first and second prizes for their celebrated ploughs; also, Mr. Wythe took the first prize for lumber waggon.

IN Wine, and Liquors, for medical and general purposes, Dr. Bentley announces a splendid stock, together with a miscellaneous stock of goods usually kept in a first-class drug and grocery store. See advertisement in another column.

THERE is an advertisement in another column from Sykes & Elvidge, setting forth the advantages to be derived from dealing at the right place in every description of hardware, and will well repay a perusal by the public in general, and intending purchasers in particular.

SABBATH SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—Remember the Sabbath School Institute at Schomberg, on the 20th inst. In the programme of exercises given last week, "The Question Drawer" was not mentioned. This is a new feature in these parts, and was advanced here some months ago by Mr. Pardee, of New York.

THE North York and Whitechurch Union Fall Show will be held in Newmarket, next Tuesday and Wednesday, in the spacious hall and grounds adjoining the village, and, it is anticipated, will outstrip all former exhibitions in this place. When you make your visit don't forget that you can get everything in the Stationery, Fancy Goods and Small-ware line, at Blinn's, at the very lowest prices.

NEW GOODS.—Just received at Blinn's, a splendid lot of Small Wares and Stationery, comprising in part Ladies' Fancy Pocket-book Needle Cases, filled with the very finest needles, assorted; all kinds of Dressing Pins (black and brass), Thimbles, Hair Pins, Scarf Slides, Dressing Combs (all sizes), Fine Combs, the very finest and best Sewing Needles (3 to 7, 4 to 8, 5 to 9, 6 to 10), Pocket Knives, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Nail Brushes, together with a fine lot of Note Paper, Envelopes, &c.

ACCIDENTS.—On Saturday evening, about 5 p.m., as Mr. Bowden, accompanied by W. Farnham Jr., was returning from Sutton, his wagon got upset about a mile from Bell Haven, on the Newmarket road, throwing them out—which might have proved a serious affair. The road at this point is very bad, and something ought to be done to get it remedied. The wagon was badly broken, and Mr. Bowden received considerable injury, principally in the back. His companion, however, escaped unhurt, with the exception of a severe shake. About ten minutes after this, another accident, of a similar nature, occurred near the same place, to Mr. and Mrs. Prosser; in this instance the buggy was driven towards the fence, and so saved it, but Mrs. Prosser received a severe fall, which we believe is not serious. We understand Mr. Bowden will take action to recover damages, had a fit, because apparently he did not fall

as he very likely would have done had such been the case; the absence of startorous breathing, and the short time he lived after the attack, would lead to the supposition that it was not a fit; thought it might have been caused by the rupture of the large blood vessel immediately connected with the heart, Verdict.—That deceased came to his death, by natural causes. After the inquest, the body was removed to his late residence, where a sorrowing wife and five young children mourn their loss.

Correspondence.

OUR generous neighbour at the north end of the village loses his temper a little in his last issue, and calls us rather hard names because we gave insertion to a letter from a correspondent, in which the editor of the *Era* was brought rather prominently into mention with regard to plagiarism; and if guilty of this crime we do not think "Scrutator" was any too hard in his letter; but if innocent, why does he not publish a denial? We do not understand on what principle this same neighbour should call us "a sickly print;" we are not afraid to assert that there is nearly twice as much reading matter in our columns every week as in the *Era*, and, we think, of a better sort—but of course we would leave that for public opinion. We think the epithet, "sickly print," would better apply to a paper whose editorials are principally made up from the articles of other papers, and put in as original or articles of its own. We beg to refer our friend to the *Ottawa Citizen* of September 24th, where he will see his name mentioned two or three times rather uncomfortably. We do not care about entering at length on this although we have instances enough. Let our contemporary be a little more courteous or careful, or both, allowing to others the privilege he would himself enjoy.

GREENBACKS WELL INVESTED.—Whatever may be the political decision about the value of "Greenbacks," a dollar-and-a-half of them cannot be better invested just now than in securing that most valuable and beautifully illustrated journal, adapted to the wants of every man, woman, and child, in city, village, or country—the *American Agriculturist*—so-called because it was originally started, 27 years ago, specially as a rural journal. It is now three times its former size, and is filled with highly useful, non-political information for all classes—for the household, for the garden, for the orchard, and for the farm. The hundreds of beautiful and instructive engravings are alone worth many times the cost, while its forty large pages contain a world of carefully prepared, practical instruction, including an excellent household department, and a very useful as well as pleasing department for children and youth. It is taken and read by at least seventy-five thousand people in cities and villages, and by as many more farmers, gardeners, Fruit growers, &c. Probably nowhere else can one get so much that is really valuable for so little money. Now is the time to subscribe, for the publishers offer the balance of this year free, to all new subscribers now received for 1869. Four copies are supplied from now to the end of 1869, for \$5.00. The number for Oct. 1st, just at hand, like its predecessor, is a superb paper. The publishers offer a large and valuable premium list to those securing clubs of subscribers. Address Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York. Take our advice and try the paper for a year—or fourteen months now for the usual cost of a year. Call and see sample at the Courier's office.

INQUEST.—Coroner Jackson held an inquest on Saturday afternoon, at three o'clock, at Forsyth's Hotel, on the body of Mr. Thomas Fardy, a resident of this place, and employed, up to the time of his death, by Mr. J. W. Marsden, in his mill, as a labourer or general hand. The following composed the jury:—Messrs. H. W. W. Sheppard, foreman, G. Fox, Wm. Harris, R. Srigley, J. B. Saxton, I. Silver, G. Doherty, J. Mitchell, R. Arkey, W. Selby, R. Wallis, J. Arnot, M. W. Bogart, M. Robinson and G. M. Binns. Dr. Hackett was called to give medical testimony.

The body of the unfortunate man was laid in the Court House, and after viewing it, the jury returned to their room, and the following witnesses were called:—David Mayes, sworn; said I am a miller employed in Marsden's mill; deceased was on the floor leaning against a post in the mill when I first saw him; went to lift him up and shook him; he did not speak, but breathed; I then called Eugene Nash, who fetched some water and threw it in his face; left him in care of Nash and went for a doctor; when I returned he was dead; had never heard him complain at any time previously. By W. Harris—Did anyone work in same room with deceased? Witness—No, not at the time; could not have been in the position in which he was found more than a minute and a half. By Dr. Hackett—Did he appear to have any sore throat, or had he fallen? Witness—Thought he had sat for relief; he did not breathe heavily; was perfectly still; he was flushed in the face when I first saw him, but soon turned pale; this was before he died. Eugene Nash, sworn; said—Am a miller; work in the mill owned by Mr. Marsden; Mayes called out for me, and I went to see what was the matter; saw deceased in the position as stated by Mayes; said he had better go for a doctor; threw water in his face, and rubbed his head with water; he lived a short time after; gave three heavy sighs. By foreman—Did anything happen during the morning to excite him? Witness—No, not that I know of; looked as if he had leaned there for support; thought he was dying when I saw him; did not hear him complain of any ailing; deceased had not been working too hard during the forenoon; his heart was beating when the doctor arrived. Martin Naylor, sworn; said—Am a labourer in Marsden's mill; came down from the station and told Fardy to get a bag of flour for Mr. Bogart; he was absent after the flour for a minute or so, and Mayes and I were talking together at the door; the road at this point is very bad, and something ought to be done to get it remedied. The wagon was badly broken, and Mr. Bowden received considerable injury, principally in the back. His companion, however, escaped unhurt, with the exception of a severe shake. About ten minutes after this, another accident, of a similar nature, occurred near the same place, to Mr. and Mrs. Prosser; in this instance the buggy was driven towards the fence, and so saved it, but Mrs. Prosser received a severe fall, which we believe is not serious. We understand Mr. Bowden will take action to recover damages, had a fit, because apparently he did not fall

as he very likely would have done had such been the case; the absence of startorous breathing, and the short time he lived after the attack, would lead to the supposition that it was not a fit; thought it might have been caused by the rupture of the large blood vessel immediately connected with the heart, Verdict.—That deceased came to his death, by natural causes. After the inquest, the body was removed to his late residence, where a sorrowing wife and five young children mourn their loss.

AN INQUIRER. [With regard to inquirer's inquiry, we can only say at present, that the time for the opening of the season has not been definitely fixed upon, but believe the committee will do all in their power to have the opening as early as possible, and intend to give it full complement of lectures or their equivalent, throughout the season.—Ed.]

TO THE EDITOR OF THE NEWMARKET COURIER. Sir,—On my looking over the Newmarket Courier of the 1st instant, I was much surprised on reading a most impudent letter, signed "Scrutator," making observations on an Irish story, written for the Newmarket *Era*, under the title of "The Guager Outwitted," by "J. L. C.," which observations are totally false and untrue; and shows that "Scrutator" must have very little to do, and is as badly off in Canada as he has been in Ireland. I suspect he is either a Connaught man or a County Tyrone chap, which is just as bad, and boasts of a Connaughtman's coat of arms, viz: a fly, a flea, and a ditch of bacon—a fly, because he is a busybody, dipping his bill in every man's quart; a flea, because he is always barking; and a ditch of bacon, because it is never good until it is hung; there is a fourth, which is more appropriate to the County of Tyrone; and if "Scrutator" is a Tyrone man, you will at once discover what it is if you get near him. Now, the two first "Scrutator" has fully sustained, and the third would not be too bad for any person who would vilify the character of a man who never knew or interfered with him. It would be better for

